

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 2, line 1 with the following paragraph:

-- An attempt to address this need in the art is described in the U.S. Patent No. 5,390,233 to Jensen et al. This patent describes a wireless network controller that supports telephone call transfers between a wireless telephone and wired telephone. In this patent, first and second wired communication channels are connected to a telecommunications switch and the wired telephone, respectively. A third wired communication channel is coupled to an RF base station that supports a plurality of concurrent wireless communication channels. An interface circuit coupled to the first, second and third channels switches the connection of the first channel associated with the telecommunications switch between the second and third channels, and thus between the wired and wireless telephones.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 14 with the following paragraph:

-- Each telephone device includes a similar short-range wireless transceiver 110 to enable the devices to communicate with each other over a short-range wireless communication link 112. Preferably, the devices communicate using a given short-range radio link that conforms to a given protocol. In a particularly preferred embodiment, each transceiver 110 implements the Bluetooth protocol as described by the Bluetooth Specification Version 1.0 Draft Foundation, which is incorporated herein by reference. Further details about Bluetooth are available from the site located at

A2 www.bluetooth.com. Alternatively, the short-range radio link may implement any other secure protocol, or the short-range link may instead use infrared communications instead of radio. –

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 18 with the following paragraph:

A3 -- Figure 3 illustrates the architecture of a conventional cellular radio system in which the present invention may be implemented. Of course, this environment is merely exemplary. In Figure 3, an arbitrary geographic area 300 may be seen as divided into a plurality of contiguous radio coverage areas or cells 302a-n. Any number of cells may be used. A base station 304 is located in and associated with each of the cells. As is well known, each of the base stations 304 includes a plurality of channel units, each comprising a transmitter, a receiver, and a controller (not shown). The transmitter and the receiver are sometimes referred to as a cellular transceiver. Typically, each base station is located at the center of its respective cell and is equipped with an omni-directional antenna 306. As illustrated, each of the base stations is connected by voice and data links 308 to a mobile switching center 310 that, in turn, is connected to the Public Switched Telephone Network, or some other similar facility, e.g., an integrated system digital network (ISDN). The links 308 may comprise twisted wire pairs, coaxial cables, fiber optic cables or microwave radio channels operating in either analog or digital mode. –

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 12, line 16 with the following paragraph:

-- With further reference to **Figure 3**, a plurality of mobile radio devices **312a-n** may be found within the cells **302**. As is well-known, each of the mobile radio devices includes a transmitter, a receiver, and controller, and a user interface, e.g., a telephone handset. The transmitter and received are sometimes referred to as a cellular transceiver. Further, one or more wired telephones **314a-n** are connectable to the PSTN **310** either directly or through known switching architectures, e.g., a central office, a tandem switch, or the like. For purposes of the inventive call-transfer routine, it is assumed that a given wireline telephone (e.g., telephone **312d**) is in physical proximity to a given wired telephone (e.g., telephone **314g**) and that each of these devices is provisioned with a short-range wireless transceiver. As described above, these devices may then communicate with each other over the short-range wireless communication link between them to exchange commands and data (namely, the wired telephone's number) as has been described. --

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 14, line 17 with the following paragraph:

-- **Figure 5** is a block diagram of an illustrative architecture of a wireline device **500** that may be used in the present invention. The device **500** may be implemented in any convenient form, such as a telephone that offers a handsfree function. Of course, the example device is not meant to limit the present invention, which can be practiced in any type of wired device. The device **500** includes a transmission circuit **502**

comprising a hybrid 504, a receiving amplifier 506, a transmit amplifier 508, and a
loudspeaker amplifier 510. Device 500 also includes a receiving circuit 512
comprising a microphone amplifier, and a duplex controller 516 with a transmit amplifier
518 and a receiving amplifier 520. The duplex controller 516 monitors the signal and
AS noise on both the transmit and the receive channel to detect which channel contains the
largest signal. In one embodiment, the transmission circuit 502 is a Philips Model
TEA1096 circuit, and the receiving circuit 512 is a Philips Model TEA1095 circuit. The
Model TEA1095 has neither integrated supply nor loudspeaker amplifier, which enables
the circuit to be used in applications with external loudspeaker amplifier and external
supply, such as cordless telephones and answering machines. –

*Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 16, line 6 with the
following paragraph:*

*-- Figure 6 is a simplified block diagram illustrating how a pair of Bluetooth-
provisioned devices authenticates each other. As has been described, each of the
devices 602 and 604 include a similar transceiver 606. These devices further each
include a link manager 608, which is preferably implemented in software that is
executed by a processor (uP). The link manager 608 software carries out link setup,
authentication, link configuration, and other protocols. It discovers other remote link
managers and communicates with them via the Bluetooth Link Manager Protocol
(LMP). To perform its service provider role, the link manager 608 uses the services of
an underlying link controller 612. These services include, without limitation, sending
and receiving of data, name request, link address inquiries, connection set-up,*

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